The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. NO. 23.

SAVE THE PER CENTAGE
BY BUYING YOUR
CLOTHING FROM FIRST HANDS.

ETTINGER & TUCK, Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Ready-made Clothing, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following facts in reference to their stock.

1st. We manufacture our own goods. They are made under our own store, in Philadelphia, under our immediate supervision, and we know they are well made and can be warranted.

EQUAL TO THE BEST.

and superior to the largest quantity of Ready-made clothing in the market.

2nd. We buy our Cloths directly from the Importers and Manufacturers, consequently we save the per centage put on by middle men.

3rd. We sell our Clothing at a reasonable percentage over the cost of the Cloths, thereby saving the purchasers of Clothing the percentage which must be added by those who buy from second hands to sell again. We retail our Clothing at the same price which other merchants pay for theirs at Wholesale, consequently those who buy from us get their goods at the same price which other Clothiers pay for theirs in the city, thereby saving said Clothiers' per centage.

We have branch Stores in

ALTOONA AND JOHNSTOWN.

where goods may be had at the same figures at which we sell them here in the city.

If any person has been told, or imagines, that Tuck's Store in Altoona, is "played out," let such person drop into his establishment on Main Street, and examine his goods and prices.

Wholesale House, No. 702 Market Street, Philadelphia. June 2, 1864.—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object at these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE.
HATS AND CAPS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS,

He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Boys Pegged ..... 1.37@1.50
Misses Boots ..... 2.75@3.50
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES.

White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffee, Syrups, Teas, &c., everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, as cheap as the cheapest. J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863.

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Lloyd's Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,
and every article usually kept in a First-Class Drug Store
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.

DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.

Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

1864. SPRING 1864.

CIRCULAR.

I take pleasure in issuing this my Spring advertisement, through which I would inform my friends and the public generally that I have just returned from the East where I have purchased a fresh Stock of

HATS AND CAPS

of the Latest Styles, and as to quality, color and price will not fail to please all classes.

I have also bought an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

the majority of which are city make and will be guaranteed. My assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes is complete, all of which, I am now offering at a small advance on wholesale prices.

The public will be greatly benefited by giving this their attention and call and examine my stock, as I feel confident I can please all.

JAMES S. MANN, Main street,
apr6-tf Altoona, Pa.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence—on Catharine Street, West Altoona. Jan. 16, 1862.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 13, '64. REIGART'S Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jan 13, '64 REIGART'S Drug Store.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at
LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at
LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at
[1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM. H. C. DERN.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, payable invariably in advance..... $1 50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One Square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 00	2 50

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00

Administrators and Executors Notices 1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change 10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year 5 00
Communications of a political character or individual interest, will be charged according to the above rates.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square

Choice Poetry.

THE LORD'S PRAYER ILLUSTRATED

Pierre Barnad has written few things more beautiful than the following:

Our Father—
By right of creation,
By bountiful provision,
By gracious adoption:

Who art in Heaven—
The throne of thy glory,
The portion of thy children,
The temple of thy angels.

Hallowed be Thy name—
By the thoughts of our hearts,
By the words of our lips,
By the works of our hands.

Thy kingdom come—
Of Providence to defend us,
Of grace to refine us,
Of glory to crown us:

Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven—
Towards us without resistance,
By us without compulsion,
Universally without exception,
Eternally without declension.

Give us this day our daily bread—
Of necessity for our bodies,
Of eternal life for our souls.

And forgive us our trespasses—
Against the commands of thy law
Against the grace of thy Gospel:

As we forgive them that trespass against us—
By defaming our characters,
By embezzling our property,
By abusing our persons:

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil—
Of overwhelming affliction,
Of worldly enticements,
Of Satan's devices,
Of errors' seductions,
Of sinful affections;

For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory forever—
Thy kingdom governs all,
Thy power subdues all,
Thy glory is above all.

Amen—
As it is in thy purpose,
So it is in thy promises,
So be it in our prayers,
So it shall be to thy praise.

Select Miscellany.

THE PARTNER BY PROXY.

BY W. O. EATON.

"Horace, I am very sorry to see that you are so completely run out, in prospects and in purse."

"And so am I," said Horace.

"But you know the state of my means, my family expenses, and also, I trust, my heart, and so I do not fear that you will reproach me for not giving you the pecuniary aid you need, but which I am unable to furnish."

"Of course, not," replied Horace Perkins, grasping the hand of Samuel Mortimer warmly. "We have known each other from boyhood—too well to doubt each other."

"I am thinking, Horace," proceeded Mortimer, who was fond of eccentric speculation and a little good-humored intrigue, "what you might do for yourself, if you have courage enough, by way of proving the business abilities I know you to possess."

"I am so desperate," returned Horace, "that I feel daring enough to undertake almost anything."

"You are not known here, and you might be able to make the plan I have thought of succeed. And it is this: Here is the house of Bale, Broadcast & Co., who have a branch of their mercantile establishment in this city and the other in London. Now, it appears that the recent death of Mr. Bale, the senior partner, has caused the other members of the firm to send a letter ordering the business of this branch of the house to stop, and the warehouse to be shut up, until the affairs of the firm can be thoroughly rearranged, which will take three months, at the end of which time one of the junior partners will come from abroad to manage the business. I have had some conversation with the clerks here, and the other employees, and they think it rather singular that such an order should be sent, and don't like it at all—throwing them, as it does, temporarily out of business.—Why wouldn't it be a good idea for you now to go over there, boldly, and announce to them, before they shut up, the good news that you are the new partner, Richard Dareflint, or any name you please, just come over to countermand the order in the letter, and carry the business right straight along! The clerks won't be too urgent about seeing your credentials—an imposture in such a case would be so unlikely—and you can say you forgot to bring them, in your haste, or lost them: and they will be more likely to believe you, from the fact that the exact state of affairs is known to few but themselves and me."

"But suppose they detect the deception?"

"Then I will boldly come forward and confess that I am responsible for the joke. They know me well, and no harm can come of it."

"But what good can come of it? I don't see. I should certainly be found out at the end of the three months."

"But you have high business capacities, and during the three months you could employ the credit of the house greatly to its advantage. The fact that you had done so, kept their clerks together, and acted honestly with the power you had assumed, backed by my intervention and confession that I set you up to it, would, I think, result to your permanent benefit. How say you? Do you dare to run the risk?"

"I do," replied Horace, firmly. "I am desperate, and will meet the peril in the hope of profit."

"Spoken like my old schoolmate," joyfully exclaimed his intriguing acquaintance. "And if you find that you can gain the confidence of the clerks, you can enter into a fine speculation for the house forthwith."

"And what speculation is that?" inquired Horace.

"The papers of this morning," said Mortimer, "announce the wreck of a vessel loaded with furs, off Rocky Ledge. You could post down there and contrive to purchase the damaged cargo at a great bargain, in advance of anybody else. No doubt you could get it on three months' credit of such a house as Bale, Broadcast & Co. And furs are high now."

"I'll go right over at once, replied Horace Perkins, "and make the bold experiment."

Having given him some necessary information in regard to the previous affairs of the house, etc., so that the new partner, from London, might not seem utterly ignorant, Mortimer directed him to the warehouse. Perkins repaired thither, and reported himself to the head clerk under the name of Richard Dareflint, by which we will call him for the present.

Mustering all the blandishments of address of which he was master, Richard Dareflint, finding all the clerks, etc., in a great flurry of anxiety on account of the order to cease business, soon contrived to make his representations as implicitly as they were gladly believed. They hailed his coming with joy, and were in no mood for catechising one whose presence was a guarantee that their salaries were to continue. The head clerk, glad to be relieved of the responsibility of chief superintendence, was particularly earnest in giving the new partner an insight into the business on this side of the water; showed him all the books of the concern, and explained all the duties which were required of the various persons employed about the establishment.

Mr. Dareflint, after looking over the accounts, and inspecting the store throughout, expressed himself satisfied, much to the pleasure of the head clerk, who told the other clerks that the new partner was an "awful smart man, a good fellow and a perfect brick," which opinion was corroborated by his posting promptly to the wrecked vessel, in company with the chief clerk, and effecting a purchase of the immense cargo of furs at once, and with a profit to the house far exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of his friend, Mortimer.

"With you at the head of our branch of the house, said the head clerk, exultingly, "affairs will go on more swimmingly than ever before."

"Thank you, sir," replied Mr. Dareflint. "I hope I shall please my partners as well as I do you."

When asked, subsequently, by the clerks, if there were any great changes likely to be made at the end of three months, he predicted that there might be, though he should take care to give a good report of their zeal, industry and fidelity to the interests of the house.

They did all in their power to please him, in consequence, that they might make their situations the more secure, the result of all which was that Mr. Richard Dareflint, the new partner from London, became quite an autocrat in a very short time, and had but little to do except to get as much information as he could, conceal his own ignorance by an air of secrecy, and acquiesce in the opinions of the head clerk.

But a week had elapsed, after Dareflint had been thus installed in his dangerously responsible situation, when tidings of the fact were sent to Miss Julia Bucklewell, a handsome young heiress, an orphan, who resided in a neighboring town, where, on his rambling search for employment, Dareflint had passed a month. He had made the acquaintance of Miss Bucklewell, and struck by her beauty, manners, and accomplishments, had fallen deeply in love with her, as many others had done with her fortune; and, like many others, he had declared his love, proposed marriage—and been rejected.

The gloom which followed this refusal had completed his desperation at the time when he repaired, with an aching heart, to the city, and assented to the proposal of Mortimer.

He was utterly unconscious that he had awakened a reciprocal attachment in the heart of Miss Bucklewell. But she had doubted his sincerity, and had hoped that he might linger in her train of admirers until she could test his truth. His sudden departure grieved her, and she had instituted inquiries as to his whereabouts until she ascertained, and also became informed of the name and position he had assumed.

She was amazed, and half doubted what she had heard. Her curiosity being aroused, she resolved to indulge in a little intrigue that she might not only judge of his sincerity regarding herself, but also of his general probity as a man. If he had assumed such a strange position, she thought that his motives must be equally singular.

To accomplish her purpose, therefore, she employed a confidant, having discovered that her late suitor—Horace Perkins, or Richard Dareflint, whoever he might really be—was dwelling in a house belonging to Bale, Broadcast & Co., and formerly occupied by one of the members of the firm. Sally Harris (such was the name of the confidant of Julia) was delighted with the idea, repaired to the house, and being young, sprightly and pretty, soon contrived to get the situation of housekeeper for Mr. Dareflint. After Sally had informed Miss Bucklewell of her success thus far, that curious young lady assumed an ingenious and complete disguise, and visited Sally.

From her post of close watch, Julia soon ascertained that at least Richard Dareflint's business habits were regular; that he was but little at the house, save in the evening, and that he passed most of his time, when there, in reading.

"He seems to be a model man," said Julia to Sally, in her room. "But I doubt the seemings of all men. He is odd in his conduct, at any rate; and, as he personates another party so daringly, he is likely to be false in other respects. I wish you to try him and let me overhear the interview. I will atone for the meanness—if meanness it is, where I have so great an interest at stake—by accepting him if he prove different from what I think all men are—false."

Sally placed Julia in a convenient place for the purpose, and that evening the trial interview was had.

Sally entered the apartment where Dareflint sat reading, and opened the conversation in great spirits and good humor, while the tone of Dareflint was melancholy.

"Why don't you get married, Mr. Dareflint?" said Sally, laughing and taking a seat close to him. "You look so gloomy, reading here alone every evening. Or, excuse me, perhaps you are married already?

"Not I. I haven't seen the woman yet that I could marry."

"Oh! I suppose, then, that you mean that you couldn't trust a woman. Well, perhaps you are right. I suppose we do all like variety—men and women, too. I can say for myself that I do. Don't you?"

"You appear to be in unusual spirits this evening," replied Dareflint smiling. "But you mistake me. I meant that it had not been in my power to marry any woman; because I could not marry where I did not love, and I cannot marry where I have loved."

"Then you have loved? No doubt.—Fifty, I suppose. That's the way with me. Isn't it strange," she continued, looking archly into his eyes, "that we can have so many fancies in the course of a life? One face and form will do for a while—until a fresh one comes—and that one till another, and soon, and fancy that we are in love all the time, the present one driving out the memory of the absent.—What a strange thing love is!"

"This is not love," gloomily answered Dareflint.

"As much love as anybody has," said Sally, gayly. "And so much I think nobody should marry, for love is roving and will not be bound. I am determined never to marry, but love whoever and as often as I please. Do you know that I could almost love you?"

"I might feel flattered by the compliment, Sally, but I will not permit you to deceive yourself."

"Why so? Wouldn't you encourage me, if I said that I loved you and would sacrifice everything for a return?"

"No, Sally. I should tell you frankly, or any one who went so far as that, that the heart was not its own master, or that it controlled the mind, and that I had never loved but one, could never; and though that one could never be mine, I should still adore her while life lasted; and so feeling, be too feeling to marry or pretend love for another."

Sally had said far more than she would have dared to say, were she not urged to it by devotion to the interests of her listening friend. Convinced that she had nearly, if not completely, satisfied her as to the character of Dareflint's affection, she changed the subject, and soon withdrew.

Leaving Miss Bucklewell to draw her own conclusions from that interview, let us give attention to the store for a while.

Each day, Dareflint became more uneasy in his false position. His cooler judgment made him more keenly appreciate the peril as well as the disreputability of his eccentric friend, and he yearned to abandon it rather than await the issue, as Mortimer advised.

Fate, ere long, seemed to favor his wish; for, one day, apparently by chance, he fell into the society of a stranger, who styled himself Thomas Clinchman, who expressed a strong desire to become a partner in the business. He was evidently a man of means. Dareflint, contrary to his custom, his burden weighing heavily on his mind, indulged in so much wine with Clinchman that he became imprudent enough to explain his actions and his motives, and his desire to withdraw.

"If you wish to be a partner, take my place. I have benefited the firm by the fur speculation. I think they would not blame you when they heard all. And as you say you have a perfect knowledge of the business, with plenty of capital, they would be likely to receive you as a partner at the end of the three months. My absence can be explained to the clerks, for the present, by saying that I am rusticating."

Such was the substance of Dareflint's proposal, under the influence of wine; and, strange to say, Clinchman agreed to it. On the following day he examined the books, conversing with the head clerk and seeming satisfied that all was right.

Not a word of Mortimer's complicity had been mentioned; and Clinchman, still at a loss to make out the character of Dareflint, having accepted his invitation to pass the night at his house, concealed himself within hearing of the conversation which occurred in the evening between Dareflint and Sally—Dareflint having told him that he should leave the city early in the morning.

Having informed Sally that circumstances had occurred to break off all his relations with the firm, and that he should leave the country on the morrow, he told her that his successor, Mr. Clinchman, would doubtless continue her in her situation as housekeeper.

"My anxiety is not about myself, sir," said she, "but about yourself. Excuse me if I am too free, but I must inform you that I have known all along you were not Richard Dareflint, nor a real member of the firm. I have had a good reason, however, to feel an interest in your welfare, and if you can convince me that you have had any pardonable cause for acting as you have done, you may find me a friend in need."

Dareflint burst into tears. Her look convinced him that his confidence would not be betrayed, and he frankly told her all, incidentally mentioning the name of Mortimer.

"Mortimer his friend!" was the surprised reflection of Clinchman, who was listening to all. "Then he must be all right, and this is one of that fellow's old tricks. Nobody but Sam Mortimer would have thought of such a plan."

"Now that I have told you all upon that subject, I might as well add that my desperation at my poverty would never have driven me into such an action, had I not felt that it had already deprived me of the hand of one whom I loved, and still love, and who refused me her hand."

And having revealed so much to an evidently sympathizing heart, he disclosed all in relation to Julia.

"And do you think your love for her entirely hopeless?" inquired Sally.

"Wholly," replied Horace; "else I should never leave the country, but remain and run all risks."

"Then you will, I hope, take my advice and remain," at this moment exclaimed Miss Bucklewell, entering from an adjoining room, advancing with a smile, and extending her hand warmly, to his unaffected astonishment.

"I have heard all, know all, and will explain hereafter. The hand that I refused I now give you, for I feel that now I know and appreciate you."

"And I add my solicitation to hers," now added Clinchman, himself entering and taking the other hand of the now doubly astonished Horace.

"Permit me to introduce myself as John Broadcast, Jr. We had heard in London of a partner by proxy who had so boldly undertaken to manage our affairs; but I find that all is right—and from this moment divest yourself of all alarm, and rank me among your friends."

The spiritual sunshine which so suddenly diffused itself over the heart and mind of Horace was so unexpected that for a moment he doubted its reality. He gazed at his friends for a moment in silence, and then replied—

"My example, in undergoing a great hazard, has proved infections. Do you feel sure that it will end as joyfully with me?"

"I have no doubt of it," said Broadcast, cheerfully.

"Nor I," as readily said Julia.

The result fulfilled their hopes. Their love and friendship were not misplaced. The partner by proxy became a partner in reality in time, while the heart capital, intrusted to Horace by Julia, to be a richly prolific investment.

JOSH BILLINGS ON THE DRAFT.—Josh Billings is out with an "official" on the draft. He says:

Widder wimmin, and there only son, is xemt, provided the widder's husband has already served two years in the war, and is willing to go in again; bleve the Spreme Cort has decided this forever.

Once: If a man should run away with his draft, he probably would't ever be allowed to stand the draft again; this luks sevear at first, but the more you luk at it the more you can see the wisdom into it.

Once moarly: Xempts are those who have been drafted into the Stait prizzen fur trying to get an honest livin by supportin 2 wives tu and unsound on the goos; also, all nuspaper corrispondints and fools in gineral.

Once moarly again: No substitute will be ackcepted who is less than three or moar than ten feet high; he must know how to chaw tobacker and drink poor whiskee, and mus'nt be afeerd of the itch nor the rebels. Moral character ain't required, as the Governmens furnishes that and rashuns,

Conclusively: A person can't be drafted more than twice in two places without his consent: but any man has a right to be drafted at least once. I don't think even a writ of habeas corpus can deprive a man of this blessid privilege.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Two officers, wounded in the battle of the 30th ult., before Petersburg, were going home last Friday by the Erie route. When the train neared Oswego, a well dressed lady, accompanied by a child and a gentleman, entered the car and took a seat in front of them. As the officers talked over the recent engagement at Petersburg, informing each other of various acquaintances who had fallen, one remarked: "There was Captain Warwick, of the 109th New York, as brave a fellow as ever lived; he was shot through the head and instantly killed." The lady referred to, imediately sprang from her seat, and throwing up her hands, exclaimed, "Oh, don't say that; he was my husband," and she burst into an agony of tears.—This was the first intelligence she had received of her husband's death. The child with her was his daughter, and the gentleman his brother. There were very few dry eyes in that car during rest of the journey to Elmira.

HEROISM OF AN ENGINEER.—The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* records the following act of sublime devotion to duty and of heroic self-abnegation:

"The engineer on the train conveying prisoners to this place, when the collission was discovered to be unavoidable, with certain death staring him in the face, heroically remained at his post and reversed the engine, and was buried in the wreck. When found, his back was against the boiler, and he was literally burnt to death. He told those who came to his assistance to keep away from him for their own safety, as he feared the boiler would burst. Every exertion was made to extricate him, but without avail until life was extinct. His name was William Ingram."

ARITHMETICAL.—Bill S—— is an excellent accountant, but, like all men, will sometimes make mistakes, and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The Governor was not slow in discovering the mistake, and demanded explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was down, but did not like to admit it; so putting on a bold face, he said: "That's all right." "How so?" was the inquiry. "It's all owing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill; "the multication table, like everything else, *has gone up!*"

ARGUMENTUM AD FEMINAM.—A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, said: "Down wi' anither shilling' or up she comes!"

☞ A gentleman walking with two ladies stepped on a hogshead hoop that flew up and struck him in the face.

"Mercy!" said he, "which of you dropped that?"

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Ultimatum Committee.

The Washington correspondents of the daily papers of yesterday (Thursday) announce that the President has in contemplation the appointment of three Commissioners, to meet an equal number appointed by Jeff. Davis, to effect, if possible, a settlement of the present difficulties on the basis of the Union, leaving all other matters to be arranged by a convention of the States.

This announcement appears at variance with the recent actions and expressions of the President; yet when we take into consideration the fact that a plan of this kind, to test, finally and officially, the Rebel Chief, and thereby gain his ultimatum, has been agitated more or less for the last six months, by men whose attachment to the Union is undoubted, it is not improbable that the President may yield a political point to the dictates of humanity, and endeavor, so far as on his part would be honorable, to end this bloody and, on one side, useless strife. Undoubtedly he yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him, when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, of September, 1862, as that was at variance with his previous expressions as contained in his Inaugural Address and first Proclamation and Message; and it would be no evidence of weakness, but rather a compliance with the will of a large portion of the people, to yield to the pressure which now urges the adoption of the course indicated above.

We have little hope that Jeff. Davis would accept any other terms than the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, but that would not effect the object of the commission, as the responsibility of the continuance of the struggle would then rest entirely upon the leaders of the rebellion. It has been charged by the political opponents of the President that he has opposed the settlement of the war on the basis of the Union, by making the abandonment of slavery one of the chief requirements of his terms. The pursuance of a course like that above indicated would effectually silence such charges, and in the event of the rejection, by Jeff. Davis, of the terms proposed, the men who say they are for the Union, but opposed to a "nigger war," would be bound to stand up squarely for the Administration, or show themselves to be as much the enemies of the Union as those now in arms against it, and universal sentiment would coupel their banishment.

The Federal Government being by far the stronger power, in men, money and appliances of war, and supposed to have a deep interest in the welfare of the people and property of the South, in the way of preventing the destruction of either, and in winning them back to their allegiance, we can see nothing humiliating, or censurable, in making the overture suggested. We have no sympathy with the man who makes the abandonment, or abolition, of slavery paramount to the preservation of the Union. Slavery is dead,—so acknowledged by its advocates North and South, and where's the use in killing dead things. The first shot that was fired at Fort Sumpter broke the shackles of slavery in the United States, and they never can be mended.

We have hope that if the majority of the Southern people could be informed by this means that the North did not desire their entire destruction, they would compel their leaders to listen to terms. We are accustomed to take the expressions of their leaders and the tone of their administration papers as the sentiment of the whole; and they doubtless do the same with ours. We may be as much mistaken as they are.

Such action on the part of the President may be styled by his political opponents an electioneering dodge. It will be a happy dodge for the country, should it prove successful in securing a cessation of hostilities and ultimate peace and unity, or in proving conclusively that the South does not desire peace and will not accept of the only honorable terms that can be offered. In the latter event, no excuse whatever could be offered by any man professing Union sentiments, for not uniting heart and hand with the Administration in saving the Union in the only way it could then be done, viz: by the complete subjugation or extermination of those in rebellion.

Our position is known. We have upheld the President and the cause of the Union at all times, and we would not agree that anything dishonorable or humiliating should be resorted to in order to secure a settlement of the difficulties we had no hand in bringing upon us. We will agree to nothing save the Union of the whole country. We honestly believe that the course intimated would give us peace and unity on a firmer basis than ever heretofore enjoyed, either by inducing the rebels to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, or by so uniting the North as that there will be but one sentiment—one determination—and that the speedy and complete wiping out of those now attempting our destruction.

We have treated the rumor seriously, from the fact that we know such a course has been, and is now being, urged by Union men of both parties, but we cannot say whether there is any likelihood of its adoption.

War News.

The country is still waiting for an important battle or important movement on the part of our armies or the Government—a movement which will tell in the history of the struggle through which we are now passing. The telegrams in the daily papers, and the army correspondence in the same, are feeding the people with promises, as usual, and keeping us on the lookout for something grand, a foreshadowing of which, however, is styled contraband. We have no fears as to the final result, but we would much rather receive the information respecting great movements *after* they are made, than to hear tell of them so long beforehand.

In the Shenandoah Valley a number of rapid movements have been made by both armies. Sheridan pursued Early considerably beyond Winchester, when the latter received reinforcements and Sheridan rapidly returned to the line of the Potomac, which he is now guarding, and a collision between the forces in that region is looked for at an early day. Sheridan is said to have his forces properly disposed to give the rebels a fine reception. Whether it is their intention to attack him, or merely hold the Valley until they get everything eatable removed, a few days will determine.

Gen. Grant has been moving in different directions, down about Richmond, surprising the Rebels at one point and being slightly surprised at another. A few days since he sent forward a force and captured the Weldon Railroad. The Rebels made a dash upon it and recaptured it, whereupon our forces rallied and reoccupied it, and have since succeeded in holding it. North of the James river there was a severe engagement at Deep Bottom. Our forces gained the advantage and pushed the Rebels back a couple of miles, and a portion of the army now occupy a position about seven miles from Richmond.

Affairs around Atlanta are unchanged, Correspondents from that quarter write with confidence as to the success of Gen. Sherman.

From Mobile the news is encouraging. Commodore Farragut is gradually approaching the city, and the Rebel papers announce a land force approaching from the direction of Pensacola, and they evidently fear the result. Guerrilla parties are raiding in different parts of the country, and doing some damage to railroads, but they are generally interfered with before they accomplish much.

We have no further news from the Indian outbreak in Kansas, and presume it has been put down.

PROVOST MARSHALL'S DECISION.—Capt Foster, Provost Marshal of the 22d District, has decided, in accordance with Circular No. 24 from the Provost Marshal Generals office, that changes of enrollment from one sub-district to another, within a Congressional District, cannot be made, and he has refused all applications of the kind. It is held that a certain number of men are required to fill the quota of a congressional district, and it matters not how many changes are made it does not alter the quota, but only gives trouble to the Board. And again, men often seek to change their residences because the district in which they were first enrolled does not pay bounty and will be drafted, while that in which they may be temporarily residing pays a bounty and will not be subject to draft. Should Capt. Lloyd construe the circular in like manner, the forty-six persons who had their names placed on the Altoona list will still be subject to draft in the districts in which they were first enrolled, and Altoona will have a surplus of eleven men over her quota.

☞ The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago on Monday next, August 29th. The McClellan men are confident of his nomination on first ballot.

☞ The new "Seven and Three-Tenths Loan" is meeting with a gratifying share of popular favor. A million and a half per day at the different depositaries is a larger subscription than could have been reasonably expected, considering that the scrip is not yet ready for delivery. Some of the National Banks are receiving subscriptions for sums of fifty and one hundred dollars, which is an evidence that the loan will not be confined to capitalists and institutions, but will be taken in part by men of moderate means. Among the richest depositaries from which a nation can draw, are the small receptacles which hold the saved earnings of an industrious and frugal population. This important fact has been realized in foreign countries, and the United States will confirm it in a greater degree. The liberal interest of two cents a day on every hundred dollars, together with the privilege of conversion into a gold-bearing loan at par, and the undoubted security of the nation with all its wealth and resources, present and future, to pay both interest and principal, are inducements sufficient to cause a rapid filling up of the loan lists, at an early period after the certificates are ready to be given out to subscribers.

THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE.—The official returns from all but two counties in the State has been received at Harrisburg, giving a large majority for the amendments.

Total for 1st Amendmnet.....	199,657
against "	105,163
Majority for 1st Amendment.....	94,494
Total for 2nd Amendment.....	210,111
against "	75,066
Majority for 2nd Amendment.....	135,045
Total for 3rd Amendment.....	207,556
against "	75,812
Majority for 3rd Amendment.....	131,744

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The September number of this periodical is at hand, and contains so many pretty things that we could scarce enumerate them. The steel engravings are of the first order, and the fashion plates exquisite. The literary selections are readable throughout, and altogether the Book is *the* book for the ladies. The price has not been increased. It is still furnished at $3.00 per annum. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞ Peterson's Magazine for September is on our table, freighted, as usual, with fine steel engravings, an abundance of fashion plates and patterns, and literary contributions from the most popular authors of the day. The Magazine is truly worth more than the price asked for it, $2.00 per annum. Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces that since the call for 500,000 men was issued, over 30,000 men have been put into the field from Pennsylvania, through the different Provost Marshall's offices.

☞ The subscriptions to the new 7-40 loan amount to over one million dollars daily. This evidences the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government.

☞ S. M. Woodkok, Esq., of Altoona, having been licensed as a Military and Claim Agent for the 17th Congressional District of Penn'a, will, hereafter, give special attention to the collection of Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay due to soldiers and their representatives. Having been successful in the past in getting claims through in the shortest possible time, it will be to the interest of all, hereafter, to place their claims in his hands.

Important Decision.

The following correspondence, announcing as it does, an important decision, will be read with interest, particularly by those who either have or may contemplate changing their place of residence:

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10th, 1864.

HON. JAS. B. FRY, *Provost Marshal General*:
DEAR SIR: I very respectfully submit the following for your decision: The Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, by hard work and liberality has succeeded in nearly filling their quota, and I dare say will succeed in filling it altogether. A number of persons who have been enrolled in other wards, perceiving that the Fourth ward is likely to escape the draft, are having their enrollment changed, and are moving into the ward. The question to be decided is: Can a man who has been regularly enrolled in one ward change his enrollment to another? An early answer will much oblige

Yours, very resp'y., A. MADEIRA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Mr. A. Madeira, Pittsburgh, through Capt. J. Herron Foster, Provost Marshal, 22d District, Penusylvania.

Circular 24 applies to Districts, not Sub-Districts. No change *had better* be made in the enrollment of the sub-districts, on account of persons removing from one to another.

By command of the Provost Marshal General.
R. I. DODGE.
Captain and P. P. Corps in charge of Pension Enrollment Bureau.

PROVOST MARSHAL DRAFTED AND HELD.—It will be remembered, says the Newark, New Jersey, *Advertiser*, that at the late supplementary draft, held in the Fourth District, Captain Mills, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, was drafted from the township of Bloomfield, and that the Board of Enrollment decided that he was liable to be held, notwithstanding his office. The matter was also submitted to Colonel BUCHANAN, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Captain MILLS must be held, and that the ruling of Captain Brown was correct—Provost-Marshals not being considered in the military service of the United States.

The New Military Bill.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MILITIA.

The following is the supplement to the bill for the organization of the Militia of this State as passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and which is now in the hands of the Governor:—

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no certificates of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia; *Provided further*, That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporarily, any funds in the State Treasury not immediately required, or, if necessary, to make a temporary loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanent loan hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provision of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education experience and skill, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of major general who while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner as aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States. Provided, however, that such general officers shall not be appointed to duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers.

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing, the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth such supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws of the regulations of United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish and keep on file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected as well as those awarded, and before the acceptance of any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract, as hereinbefore provided. It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors, familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores, so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor, and no bill rendered for any such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved: the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity: *Provided*, That the Commissary-General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually necessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: Provided, also, That no more than the actual cash price shall be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and said Major-General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, and ordnance stores shall be withheld until required.

SECTION 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equippage, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's commissary and ordnance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided*, That any persons who may be deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference to age.

SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the miltary force authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the General Government, but if practicable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners or city commissioners, shall constitute a board, three of whom, the physician being one, shall make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications.

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplinent, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on application for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid by the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgement be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the State treasury, and applied if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the appropriation above named, towards the purchase of ordinance and ordinance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the country is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a suppliment, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made.

Letter from Gen. Seymour, Lately a Prisoner of War.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug, 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I have just received the following most interesting letter from Gen. *Seymour*, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with Gen. *Anderson* at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although, at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorance of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag.

Yours, &c;. W. E. D., Jr.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this Summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearng a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the thruth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resource to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

But there is need of futher reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, *who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy*, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would be ruler will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyrany and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, *and of sheer depletion it must end before long*. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandise themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Esarth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to seathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect succes. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President*. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. To Mr Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr Lincoln's defeat*.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true to ourselves there can be but one result. *What we now need is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyound depreciating our armies,—but men,—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause is her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres dislovalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these in lecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionaably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; *it will submit* to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the Summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be anniinilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is work,—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spuare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interest of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR,
Brig-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To W. E. DODGE, Jr., Esq., New York.

UNION OFFICERS EXCHANGED AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—The following is a list of Union officers exchanged at Charleston, who were taken there to be placed under our fire: Brig Gens. Seymour, Wessel, Scammon, Shaier, Hickman. Colonels Y. G. Groven, R. Haskins, R. Harrison, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Lagrange, W. J. Lee, R. J. White H. C. Bollinger, L. Brown, E. L. Dana, E. Fardell. Lieutenant Colonels, E. S. Hays, N. B. Hunter. F. N. Higgenbotham, W. E. McMahin, W. C. Maxwell, W. W. Stewart, J. D. Mayhen, G. F. Rogers, J. H. Burnham, L. A. Swift, and A. W. Taylor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, administrator of all goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Ellen Hickey, late of Altoona, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

NICHOLAS HICKEY,
Administrator of Ellen Hickey, deceased.
Altoona, July, 20, 1864.

NOTICE.—The following regulations of the Altoona Gas and Water Company will go into effect to-day, June 15th:

All Photographers having water conveyed to their rooms will be charged $20 per annum.

All Hotels and Saloons having fountains, or bibbcocks at their bars will be charged $20 per annum, the size of nozzle and pipe to be in accordance with the regulations of the Company. B. F. ROSE, *Sec'y & Treas.*
je 15-tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of James Seiders, late of Altoona, Blair co., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE E. SEIDERS.
July 22, 1864.-6t. *Administratrix.*

Altoona Tribune

LOCAL ITEMS

OUR QUOTA.—We did not intend to in our article of last week, on the quota toona, that there was anything wrong in vost Marshal's Office, and our remarks admit of such construction The Board names before it, and could not do otherwise give us a fair share with our neighbors could not understand why there should be dissimilarity between Altoona and Hollidaysand other places, as compared with the nu voters; and the reply of the *Register* to tract from our former article, falls short of tion. True, we have a great many young but we have also a fair proportion of old m fully as many crippled and physically persons as any other section of the county road towns always have a fair share of men. The *Register* gives as a reason large quota, "That Altoona has filled her quotas in good part from other districts pose she has; that would not lessen the to be drafted from the districts from w toona has drawn. According to the now interpeted, the man who goes o district in which he is enrolled and bounty offered by another, is credited to trict paying the bounty, but his name c stricken from the list of the district in w enrolled. We base our opinion on the su that a man is required to render servi district in which he is enrolled, and give his credit outside of his district, pays no bounty and another does, it is of the district in which he is enrolled cannot be credited to it or stricken fro as this would give two credits to the sam The district which pays a bounty receiv for all men to whom it pays bounty, n where they come from, and the district fuses to give a bounty must make up for t go out of it to take bounties elsewhere. pears reasonable Were it not so, there no inducement to offer bounties. The Altoona being now full, our people trouble themselves further about the ma we will "let it slide."

MISBEHAVIOR OF TROOPS.—Within two weeks, several regiments have passed this place. Several of them were fro (hundred day men) on their way home, a were hundred day men from Pennsylv Massachusetts, on their way to the West charge of prisoners. We are sorry to say only men who behaved at all unsoldierl few connected with Col. W. B. Thoma ment, from Philadelphia. There appear been a few bad characters in this regim brought disgrace upon the whole. W train stopped here, a few of them coll front of Minehart's watch establishment, i Row, and, while the proprietor was absen up the window and abstracted several altogether valued at $100. Another wer M. Cherry's watch and jewelry store, wh Cherry was in attendance. He asked f thing to eat, and while Mrs. C. went ba house to get him a piece, he pocketed a watches. He was observed "lifting" the and was caught by one of our citizens, w him "fork over" the time-keepers ere he go. If the officers of regiments woul little attention to their men, our people saved much trouble, the soldiers be in bet and respectable men not be disgraced outlaws.

SECESH IN TROUBLE.—The Hunting *nal & American* gives an amusing accou tribulations of a female Secesh, on her Bedford Springs, who stopped at one of tingdon hotels to wait for the Eastward While at the hotel she used very treason guage and behaved in a manner that her proclivities. The girls employed house were incensed at her, and reta treating her to a concert of Union songs others singing in full chorus, "We'll h Davis on a sour apple tree," &c. Thi Secesh to rave, whereupon the girls "Rally round the Flag." Secesh was and declared she would rather die than w that flag. To vex her, the girls procure U. S. flag, locked the door which open street, and when the train was coming, flag over the main entrance, by which Se compelled to make her exit. She soon appearance, saw the flag, and passed out to the infinite merriment of the girls, w it over her head as she departed, accom the action with the chorus "Down with tors and up with the stars!"

STAMP ON RECEIPTS.—We stated l that all receipts given, when the amoun and upwards, require a two cent stamp. been asked who is required to affix the the one who pays the money or the one ceives it? The Commissioner has deci the person who pays the money must fu proper stamp. He says if the person re ceipt "it is necessary for him to furnish t or to stamp the receipt, if required, be signed. The person who receives the not obliged to give a receipt unless the o ty furnishes the proper stamp. If a per a receipt without requiring that the part it is given shall furnish the stamp the the receipt must himself stamp the paper delivers it. If he does not, he is liabl penalty, but the other party may stamp diately upon its being received."

THE COUNTY AND THE DRAFT.—W Catharine, Taylor and Freedom townsh filled their quotas by volunteers. Tw nies of one year men, we understand, h raised in those townships and others in t ren part of the county.

Tyrone borough, Tyrone twp., Antis Altoona have about filled their quotas. Gwinner's company is full, and Captain and Lieut. Elway are now filling up a sec pany, with fair prospects of success.

Martinsburg, Snyder, Frankstown, N berry, Huston, Greenfield, Gaysport a daysburg, are all making efforts to fill th by volunteering, and one or two of them haps filled by this time. There will be or six sub-districts to be drafted in this c

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

OUR QUOTA.—We did not intend to insinuate, in our article of last week, on the quota of Altoona, that there was anything wrong in the Provost Marshal's Office, and our remarks will not admit of such construction The Board had the names before it, and could not do otherwise than give us a fair share with our neighbors; but we could not understand why there should be such a dissimilarity between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, and other places, as compared with the number of voters: and the reply of the *Register* to an extract from our former article, falls short of a solution. True, we have a great many young men, but we have also a fair proportion of old men, and fully as many crippled and physically disabled persons as any other section of the county. Railroad towns always have a fair share of crippled men. The *Register* gives as a reason for our large quota, "That Altoona has filled her former quotas in good part from other districts." Suppose she has; that would not lessen the number to be drafted from the districts from which Altoona has drawn. According to the law as now interpeted, the man who goes out of the district in which he is enrolled and takes the bounty offered by another, is credited to the district paying the bounty, but his name cannot be stricken from the list of the district in which he is enrolled. We base our opinion on the supposition that a man is required to render service to the district in which he is enrolled, and should he give his credit outside of his district, because it pays no bounty and another does, it is the fault of the district in which he is enrolled, and he cannot be credited to it or stricken from its list, as this would give two credits to the same person. The district which pays a bounty receives credit for all men to whom it pays bounty, no matter where they come from, and the district which refuses to give a bounty must make up for those who go out of it to take bounties elsewhere. This appears reasonable Were it not so, there would be no inducement to offer bounties. The quota of Altoona being now full, our people will not trouble themselves further about the matter, and we will "let it slide."

MISBEHAVIOR OF TROOPS.—Within the past two weeks, several regiments have passed through this place. Several of them were from Ohio, (hundred day men) on their way home, and others were hundred day men from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, on their way to the West to take charge of prisoners. We are sorry to say that the only men who behaved at all unsoldierly were a few connected with Col. W. B. Thomas' Regiment, from Philadelphia. There appears to have been a few bad characters in this regiment, who brought disgrace upon the whole. While the train stopped here, a few of them collected in front of Minehart's watch establishment, in Brant's Row, and, while the proprietor was absent, prized up the window and abstracted several watches, altogether valued at $100. Another went into J. M. Cherry's watch and jewelry store, where Mrs Cherry was in attendance. He asked for something to eat, and while Mrs. C. went back in the house to get him a piece, he pocketed a couple of watches. He was observed "lifting" the articles and was caught by one of our citizens, who made him "fork over" the time-keepers ere he let him go. If the officers of regiments would pay a little attention to their men, our people would be saved much trouble, the soldiers be in better credit, and respectable men not be disgraced by a few outlaws.

SECESH IN TROUBLE.—The Huntingdon *Journal & American* gives an amusing account of the tribulations of a female Secesh, on her way from Bedford Springs, who stopped at one of the Huntingdon hotels to wait for the Eastward train.—While at the hotel she used very treasonable language and behaved in a manner that indicated her proclivities. The girls employed about the house were incensed at her, and retaliated by treating her to a concert of Union songs—among others singing in full chorus, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," &c. This caused Secesh to rave, whereupon the girls struck up "Rally round the Flag." Secesh was rampant and declared she would rather die than walk under that flag. To test her, the girls procured a large U. S. flag, locked the door which opened on the street, and when the train was coming, hung the flag over the main entrance, by which Secesh was compelled to make her exit. She soon made her appearance, saw the flag, and passed out *under* it, to the infinite merriment of the girls, who waved it over her head as she departed, accompanying the action with the chorus "Down with the traitors and up with the stars!"

STAMP ON RECEIPTS.—We stated last week that all receipts given, when the amount is $20 and upwards, require a two cent stamp. We have been asked who is required to affix the stamp—the one who pays the money or the one who receives it? The Commissioner has decided that the person who pays the money must furnish the proper stamp. He says if the person needs a receipt "it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp, or to stamp the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp. If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he does not, he is liable to the penalty, but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received."

THE COUNTY AND THE DRAFT.—Woodberry, Catharine, Taylor and Freedom townships have filled their quotas by volunteers. Two companies of one year men, we understand, have been raised in those townships and others in the Southern part of the county.

Tyrone borough, Tyrone twp., Antis twp. and Altoona have about filled their quotas. Captain Gwinner's company is full, and Captain Morrow and Lieut. Elway are now filling up a second company, with fair prospects of success.

Martinsburg, Snyder, Frankstown, N. Woodberry, Huston, Greenfield, Gaysport and Hollidaysburg, are all making efforts to fill their quotas by volunteering, and one or two of them are perhaps filled by this time. There will be but five or six sub-districts to be drafted in this county.

SOLDIER KILLED.—Christ. D. Feeney, well known to most of our citizens, and at one time employed as hostler at Col. Baker's, at Allegheny Furnace, recently enlisted in Capt. Gwinner's company of one year men, and was taken to camp, at Harrisburg. On Tuesday night last he wandered out of camp and lay down on the grass which had overgrown one of the railroad sidings, at the stock yard, and fell asleep. While in that position, a train of cars was backed in on the siding, and he was run over and had both legs cut off. He was picked up and taken to the passenger depot, but died in less than half an hour.—His remains were brought up on the East Line, on Wednesday evening. He leaves a wife and several children. Like a provident man, he gave all his bounty money back to the Treasurer of the Bounty Fund, to be handed to his wife.

For the Altoona Tribune.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you or any of your readers inform the public why the gate of Fairview Cemetery is kept locked on Sunday? that is a day when our citizens generally are free from business cares, and many incline to visit the sacred spot where rests the remains of sainted loved ones. Why should they be denied the privilege? They have paid for the ground, and certainly have the right to visit it. Messrs. Directors, let us have the gate *unlocked* on Sunday afternoons, at least, so that we and our families may gain admittance to the Cemetery without being obliged to adopt the inconvenient (not to say indecent) mode, of climbing over the fence.

Yours, Respectfully, LOT OWNER.

AT HOME.—Company M. 62d Regiment, P. V., returned from the war on Wednesday of last week. This regiment passed through hard service, and won imperishable honors, a fair share of which belong to company M. Out of 82 men who formed the company when it entered the service, only 25 have returned with it. A number were killed in battle and others were previously discharged on account of physical disability caused by wounds.

DISAPPOINTED.—Quite a number of dealers in condemned horses were disappointed yesterday (Thursday) in consequence of the postponement of the Government horse sale. We do not know why it was postponed. It is now announced to come off on Thursday, September 15th.

☞ The muster rolls of the Provost Marshal of this district show that during last week 127 men were put into the army—105 as volunteers, 19 as substitutes and 3 as drafted men.

Letter from Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 19, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is just after dress parade and we are privileged to do as we please. I have pleased to retire from the throng, and seated myself in a quiet spot to enjoy a few moments alone. My mind, of course, wanders back to the friends in Altoona, and I have thought a few lines from me would not be unacceptable to them.

Our camp is about one mile West of Chambersburg, on the County Fair Grounds, on the Mercersburg Pike. It is not as pleasant a location as we could desire, being on the top of a hill, where the rays of the sun fall upon us with all their glory and heat, and we have no cool shade to which we can beat a retreat, except by running or breaking guard, and you know that would be unsoldier-like; consequently we must "grin and bear it." I am sorry that we have to complain of our camp in another particular, viz: scarcity of water. The boys have had to travel a mile, and sometimes a mile and a half, to get enough water to make their cup of coffee. This fact will remain as an everlasting stigma upon the character of the citizens who live in the vicinity of the camp, as nearly all of them have kept their pumps and wells locked with chain and key, and at times have refused to give enough of water to quench our thirst.

But enough on the subject of camp. We shall now try, in few words, to describe the "hard times" we have had since leaving our homes among you, On leaving Camp Curtin we proceeded direct to Hagerstown—six companies strong—under command of Capt. Hall, of Pittsburgh. We arrived at our destination at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of July, and at once marched to camp, where we hoped to enjoy a few hours rest; but such a treat was not in store for us. Scarcely had we reached camp ere the order came to secure all the rations we could and appear in light marching order immediately, as the "Rebs" had crossed the river and were marching on Hagerstown in heavy force.—Of course, we expected to see a fight instanter; but in this we were disappointed. We were faced with our backs to the enemy and commenced a hasty retreat, which some of us construed into a grand strategic movement. As we were in light marching order, of course our knapsacks were left behind; and, to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy, they, together with all our new clothes and many little keepsakes we had brought from home, were collected and—burned! That day we retreated to Greencastle. Here our company was ordered to picket the Williamsport Pike, thereby preventing us from getting any rest. We fully expected to be attacked during the night, and had to be on the alert. But the "Rebs" not making their appearance, at sunrise the next morning we again took up our line of retreat, and marched, footsore and weary, to a point two and a half miles south of Chambersburg Here we first observed huge volumes of smoke rising from the once beautiful but now desolate town of Chambersburg. The feelings of the men of our battalion were to advance and drive the ruthless idvaders from the soil of the Keystone State, but such a move was deemed unwise by our commanding officer, and we were marched through fields and woods to Fayetteville, making a distance of about eighteen miles. A few of the boys gave out, but they were found in their places, at roll-call, after we had entered camp.

At this place our battalion was organized by the election of Charles Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel, and Jacob Szink, Major. These are the only officers to which we are entitled, there being only six companies. We were marched into Chambersburg the same day and went into camp. As soon as possible I availed myself of an opportunity to visit the ruins of the town. Without seeing for yourselves you can have no idea of the desolation. If any man can look upon these ruins and then sympathize with the men who caused them and are trying to crush the Government, he is unworthy the name of an American citizen, and should be sent South to enjoy the society of McCausland and his band. It is impossible for me to describe the scene I witnessed, and I shall not attempt it. The loyal citizens of the town deserve and should receive the sympathy and aid of all our people. We are glad to observe that many of the citizens are again resuming business and have commenced re-building their ruined properties. The town will preserve its name, but we despair of seeing it (for some years at least,) as beautiful as it once was.

Our boys are generally in good health, the only indisposition being diarrhœa, caused by the miserable water we are compelled to drink.

J. D. H.

[Our correspondent sends us a roll of the company to which the boys from this place are attached, but as many of them are from other places, and we cannot decipher the names correctly, we have omitted it. The following are the officers of the company:

Captain—Tellico Johnson.
1st Lieut.—Josiah D. Hicks.
2d *Lieut.*—Isaac Mitchell.
Orderly Serjeant—Jacob Beatty.]

SHERIFF.

EDS. TRIBUNE:—We desire to announce to the people in your paper, that Mr. Martin Bechtel, of Hollidaysburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Blair County at the coming election. Mr. Bechtel is an honest, intelligent man, and would make a very competent officer. Besides, he has claims upon the voters of this County which should not be lightly passed over. In the Fall of 1861 he volunteered to fight the battles of his country, and remained in the service until after the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost an arm, and became thereby incapacitated for further active duty. He is now at home, crippled for life, and is unable to secure a livelihood by labor. Every principle of gratitude, honor and patriotism demands that we should take care to reward our crippled heroes for their sacrifices and bravery. To save our State from invasion, and our homes from desecration, he periled his life, and lost a limb, and we very much mistake the patriotism of the people of Blair county if they permit his noble services to go unrewarded, now that they have an opportunity of testifying their gratitude. We also ask you to publish the following card of Mr. Bechtel, containing his written consent to become a candidate.

MANY CITIZENS.

At the solicitation of numerous citizens, without distinction of Party, I hereby consent to become a candidate for Sheriff of Blair county, at the coming election, and if elected I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

M. L. BECHTEL.

Hollidaysburg, June 27, 1864.

Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.

Spectacles,
Spectacles,
Spectacles.

Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. ROUSH,
Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21.-tf.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART

Baltimore Express West	arrives	7.15 A.M.,	leaves	7.35 A.M.
Philadel'a "	"	8.00 "	"	8.20 "
Fast Line "	"	8.20 P.M.	"	8.35 P.M.
Mail Train "	"	7.00 "	"	7.15 "
Express Train East	"	9.20 P.M.,	leaves	9.40 P.M
Fast Line "	"	1.15 A.M.,	"	1.20 A.M
Mail Train "	"	7.50 "	"	8.10 "
Through Accom. "	"	11.25 "	"	11.40 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains West, Mail Train East and West and Thro' Accommodation Train East.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

ALTOONA, May 18th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7:20, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8:05, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7:55, "
Hollidaysburgh,	6:40, A.M. & 6:50, P.M.
Western Way,	11:25, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7:05, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7.40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	7:50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:50, "
Western, through,	6:40, P.M.
Hollidaysburgh,	6:40, "
Eastern, through,	7:20, "

☞ Office hours from 6:45, A.M., to 7:45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7:45 to 8:45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

CONDEMNED HORSES—The sale of coudemned horses, advertised to take place on the 4th of August, postponed until the 25th of August, will be postponed again until Thursday, the 15th September, by order of the Chief Quarter-Master of the Cavalry Bureau. Capt. H. A. DU PUY, A. Q. M.

August 24th, 1864-3t.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425.

Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

CHANGED HANDS.
EXCELSIOR
Hat & Cap Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.

All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.

Aug. 17, 1864-tf. D. W. ALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the house in which he now resides and two lots of ground, situate on Harriet street, East Altoona. The house is well finished and the lots are in excellent condition. Terms easy. Apply on the premises or at the store of the undersigned, near the Lutheran Church. C. C. SHANNON.

Aug. 4, 1864.-tf.

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.

JUST RECEIVED, A new stock of Fishing Tackle for Spring sales, consisting of Rods, Reels, Lines, Baskets, Snoods, Floats, Nets, Flies, Artificial Bait, Rigged Lines, Gut, Grass and Hooks, to which the attention of Dealers is particularly requested.

Orders, wholesale or retail, punctually filled and satisfaction warranted.

JOHN KRIDER,
2d and Walnut, Philadelphia.

ma2-6m

WATER NOTICE.—All persons having Hydrants and using water for Gardens, whether by Hose or otherwise will be charged $3 extra.

B. F. ROSE, *Secretary.*

Altoona, June 22-tf.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subcriptions will be recieved for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principle and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, injo six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its deposits in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the currant rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

aug. 10,-3mo

FIRST NATIONAL STORE
OF ALTOONA,

IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. D. HILEMAN.

J. W. CURRY,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has purchased J. B. HILEMAN'S stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and will continue the business at the old stand.

To the stock purchased from Mr. H. I have just added a large and select assortment of

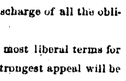
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEEESWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
GROCERIES,
FINE VARIETIES OF TOBACCO!

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which was bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give me a call before purcnasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

Altoona, April 27,-tf

TIME AND BEAUTY!
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a



CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY

establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost, he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH.

ap9-tf

HICKEY & CHERRY,
CABINET-MAKERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS.

THE ABOVE FIRM HAVE OPENED a new Cabinet Shop and FURNITURE WAREROOM, on

JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

East Altoona, where they will be happy to fill all orders in their line. They have on hand a good supply of FURNITURE just from Philadelphia, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

They keep a HEARSE, and are prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.

They will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.

Altoona, June 15, 1864-3m.

A BODY OF TIMBER LAND IS OFfered for sale or trade for property in Altoona; the land is situated in Cambria county, four miles North of Gallitzin Station, on the P. R. R.; there is erected on said premises, one of the very best Saw and Lath cutting Mills, all in good order, together with Smith Shop and good Stable, also two squared log dwellings, suitable to accommodate lumbermen, all of which will be sold as above stated, by the subscriber, living in Altoona.

April 20, '64. tf JOSHUA HAINES.

READ CAREFULLY!

Something Interesting to the Public.

BUY THE BEST,
IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CALling at once at

G. C. SMITH'S
One Price Store,

Corner of Julia, and Harriet Streets, East Altoona, where you can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line, for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He has just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

His stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

He would solicit particular attention to the new and large lot of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

all the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes, of every style.

AS FOR NOTIONS, he defies competition, in number and quality. They consist of the best stock of Notions offered, such as Ladies' and Gents' common, fancy and kid Gloves and Hosiery, Boys' Hose, Misses' Gloves and Hoes, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' linen Collars, Ladies' worked [machine] and Gents' paper Collars, Cuffs, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt Braid, Braiding Braid, Spool Cotton, Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrellas, and all kinds Looking Glasses.

The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or in exchange for rags or country produce.

He would just say in conclusion, that all he asks of the people of Altoona who wish to get bargains either in common or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queensware, &c., &c., to favor him with a call.

Altoona, Aug. 3, 1864.-tf.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Where to buy the cheapest clothing in the interior of the State.

UNEXAMPLED DISPLAY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS
AT
GODFREY WOLF'S

CHEAP STORE, Corner of Caroline and Main Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEAsure in offering to the inspection of the gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL CLOTHING,

ever brought to this market. His goods have been selected, by himself, from tables of the most fashionable merchant tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feelings of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of fashionable clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Satinett " " " "
" Linen Dusters " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants. " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " "

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, July 20th 1864.-tf.

READ CAREFULLY!

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids,
Plain and Figured Delaines,

Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.

☞ Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of

CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18 cts., Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts.

Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The Undersigned, Executor of Daniel Spriese, late of Milford township, Juniata county, deceased, offers at PRIVATE SALE, all that certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in county and township aforesaid, containing

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-THREE ACRES,

more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, having thereon erected a

NEW GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL

with two run of Burs, together with all the new and improved machinery for doing GRIST AND MERCHANT WORK, with never-failing water power.

Also, a good

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN.

ALSO—A LOG TENANT HOUSE,

with other necessary out-buildings. A large portion of the purchase money may remain secured in the property, on which five years' time will be given for payment.

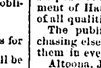
The above property is situated about two miles from the Pennsylvania railroad and canal, and the same distance from Mifflintown and Patterson.

Any person wishing to purchase or view the property can call on

JAMES B. SPIESE, residing on the premises.
Or E. S. DOTTY, Mifflintown,
J. F. ROHRER, McVeytown.
Or HENRY SPIESE, Executor.
No. 447 North Third street, Phila.

August 13th-tf.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.



Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed evelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Addres the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586

July 13, 1864.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates

Feb. 3d, 1859.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona.

June, 29, 2854-1y.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED.
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILLIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish it.

Last, but not least, it is *The only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

—:o:—

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fittuily, Epileptic Fits;

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*

A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

—:o:—

FEMALES—FEALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus Lunchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE

—:o:—

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages, At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet, No inconvenience.
And no Exposure,

It causes a frequent decise and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *All Poisonous, Diseased and sourmost Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

—:o:—

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

In the Symptoms in all Communications,

CURE GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!

Address letters for information to,

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila

HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*
594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it

AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IS IN THE VERY HEIGHT OF

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO TWO-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

NO THUMB-SCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER!

UNBREAKABLE RUBS OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-Philadelphia and County Fairs in 1867, and is, *without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.*

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

PRICES: No. 1, $7.50. No. 2, $8.50. No. 3, $9.50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 12 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland Ohio.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, Agent, Philad'a.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz.,—

That Iron well galvanized *will not rust*;
That a simple machine is *better* than a complicated one;
That a Wringer should be *self-adjusting, durable, and efficient*;
That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause *delay* and *trouble* to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water *will swell, shrink and split*;
That wood bearings *for the shaft to run in will wear out*;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels will *not tear the clothes*;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a *Thread* as a *Bed-Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, *test* Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing CO:

GENTLEMEN; *I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*

Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

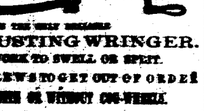
Many years experience in the galvanizing business, enables me to indorse the above statement in *all particulars.*
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman Street.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who *have much* washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have *any*, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of price. June, 29, 1865–3m.

SHIPPING!



TO AND FROM

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

BY THE

GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1864–tf. ALTOONA, PA.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

ICE CREAM

of the very best flavors, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall.

OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863–tf.

JACOB WEIS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES

ICE CREAM

AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

J. G. ADLUM, Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1867.

MACKEREL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by
FRITCHEY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-Knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing Call and see.
Nov. 25,-tf.

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Creams, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

FOR SALE.—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 9, '64.–tf. E. B. McCRUM.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at
KESSLER'

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more models have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. H. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45.
March 21, 1861-tf.

BUT ONE PRICE.

AND THAT

A CASH PRICE

FOR ALL OUR GOODS!

AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the

Union Store,

the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists of choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES

and everything in the grocery line

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

SUGARS.

Pulverized 16 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

Imperial and Black Teas from 65 cts., to 1.50 per lb.

COFFEE.

Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Sctts Cures, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.

Nary Bagus, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups, Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

SOAPS

Rosin, German, French Castile, American Castile, Sawyer's and other Toilet Soaps.

CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers. Farina Biscuit.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality.
MANAGERS.
Dec. 23, 1863.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet;
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot.
April 20, '64.–1y.

JOHN D. SPEILMAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

OFFICE on Main street, front of his chair shop, one door East of the National Hotel.
ap9-tf

WM. S. BITTNER

Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by
FRITCHEY

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
Jan. 2, '65–tf KESSLER'S.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by
FRITCHEY

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last Bonus January, 1861, being 45 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$500 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	500 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Heaslitt,

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 21, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

A Benefit to All.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

A trial will prove the fact, and facts are stubborn things.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY CASE. No family should be without it. Hundreds of certificates and letters of thanks are arriving every day from persons who have been cured.

THE HERB BITTERS

have never failed in curing

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,

Female Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

As a Blood Purifier, Tonic and General Appetiser, these Bitters are without a rival. No Lady desiring

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

should be without it. Please get a circular and certificates from our Agent.

B. MISHLER.
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
LANCASTER, PA.

NOTICE.—The great success of Mishler's Herb Bitters, has induced unprincipled parties to manufacture a worthless article, which they are selling at a low price, *of which beware.* The genuine can only be bought in Blair County, of G. W. WHITFIELD,
(Sole Agent for Blair County,)
Depot Drug Store, Main street, Altoona, Pa
June 23, 1862–tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the shop.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 26–3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.–1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
15–tf] *New York City.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.
March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.
Jan. 24, '56–tf]

H. B. MILLER, DENTIST.

☞ Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 20—2m

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFIC

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Contin-ual and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symtoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so sensitive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to almighty God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, or a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description. I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my sufferings and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1023 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how night or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several monther before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box. I am now a well man, and can eat anything I wish, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physician of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN.

Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No 10 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

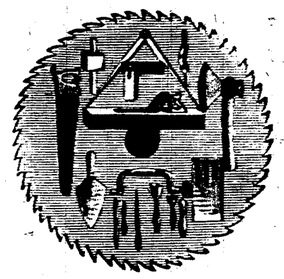
Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Dr[illegible], Altoona, Pa.
April, 1 1864.—1y.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the 17th District of Penn'a.
Aug 3, '64.–3m. JACOB BOTTENBERG.

FRIES & WILLIAMS.



Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE

they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.
April 27, 1864.–tf.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Saffron, Violet, Yellow,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, with many valuable receipts, I purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
266 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Fries & Winters, on Annie street, East Altoona, where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES of all patterns, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
April 21st, 1863.–tf STEPHEN WINTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public that he will continue to keep a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by Roberts and Rutherford. The business heretofore carried on by them will, in the future, be in the name of JOHN H. ROBERTS.

He will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c.

which he will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which he warrants to give entire satisfaction, as he buys the best stock and employs none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.
Oct. 19 1862–tf JOHN H. ROBERTS.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

H. FETTINGER'S General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES CIGARS & TOBACCO, TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
October 24, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan. 20 '64–1y.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars, go to FRITCHEY'S.

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found a LAUGHMAN'S.

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY

—AND—

CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Strictures, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an adjunct to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing, soothing and demulcent: removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any druggist in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price
Sold by druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousand treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not;* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write